
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.
1913.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON :

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY A. THOM & CO. (LTD.), 87, 88, AND 89 ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN; or
WYMAN & SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C., and
28, ABINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23, NORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of

T. FISHER UNWIN LONDON, W.C.

1914.

[7418.]

Price 2½d.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, Lord
Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am desired by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report and Tables relating to the Irish Migratory
Agricultural Labourers, and also to the Wages of Agricultural
Labourers in Ireland in 1913.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN, 13th May, 1914.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1913.

REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the numbers and earnings of Irish migratory agricultural labourers, and on the wages of Irish agricultural labourers.

I.—The Migration to England and Scotland.

Absolutely accurate returns of the numbers of Irish Agricultural Labourers who migrate each year to Great Britain are not available, but the information which is obtained allows a closely approximate estimate to be made. Returns from three different sources are collected each year with reference to these labourers.

First, inquiry is made annually at the homes of the migratory labourers in connection with the enumeration of the annual agricultural statistics. In this way the numbers of the migratory labourers are ascertained, together with the actual districts from which they are drawn; the number of such labourers who themselves have holdings, with the size of these holdings; and the number of migratory labourers who have not holdings but who are sons or daughters of agricultural holders, and who, when at home, work on their parents' farms.

Second, by the courtesy of the Registrar-General for Ireland, the Department are supplied with information showing the number of temporary emigrants leaving the principal Irish ports, excepting Dublin. This return of temporary emigrants includes not only the exodus of agricultural migratory labourers here considered, but the general movement at the ports of rural and urban labour. The numbers thus enumerated are much larger than those of the migratory labourers referred to in this Report. In the case of Dublin, owing to the number of migratory labourers passing through this port, a portal enumeration has been found to be attended with exceptional difficulties. For years prior to 1912, the authorities of the Midland

Great Western Railway and the Great Southern and Western Railway kindly furnished returns showing the number of migratory labourers that passed over their lines to Dublin and *via* Dublin to England and Scotland, but owing to the discontinuance of the issue of "harvesters' tickets" the authorities of these Companies are now unable to furnish such returns; it is impossible therefore to show the number of migratory labourers passing through the port of Dublin.

Third, special inquiries have again been made amongst employers of Irish migratory labourers in England and Scotland, and the reports received from those sources furnish information in regard to the state of employment, work, earnings and savings of the Irish labourers.

DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

The numbers of migratory agricultural labourers enumerated by the first of the methods referred to on page 3 are, as is only to be expected, less than the actual number of agricultural labourers that migrate each year, but the returns when compared from year to year may be taken as an indication of the increase or decrease in this temporary movement of labour. The enumeration was first carried out in the year 1880, and has been repeated each year since then. The average annual number enumerated for each quinquennial period since 1880 was:—1880 to 1884—18,050; 1885 to 1889—12,338; 1890 to 1894—14,474; 1895 to 1899—16,696; 1900 to 1904—18,587; 1905 to 1909—13,655. The number enumerated in 1910 was 10,225, as compared with 8,878 in 1911, 9,217 in 1912, and 8,687 in 1913.

There has been accordingly a very considerable decrease in the numbers of Irish migratory agricultural labourers who have visited Great Britain in recent years.

The only other returns available for measuring these migrations are the returns of temporary emigrants furnished by the Registrar General for Ireland for all ports from which these persons sail, with the exception of the port of Dublin, and, up to and including 1911, the returns of harvestmen that booked *via* Dublin for Great Britain at stations on the Midland Great Western and on the Great Southern and Western Railways. These two sets of returns indicate the same falling off in the numbers of migratory labourers. The numbers of temporary emigrants that sailed from ports other than Dublin were during each of the last six years:—17,114 in 1908; 16,131 in 1909; 13,707 in 1910; 12,222 in 1911; 11,879 in 1912, and 12,973, in 1913. It should however be pointed out that probably more than half of these emigrants were not migratory agricultural labourers, but the decrease in the later years is largely due to the falling off in the numbers of these labourers. The numbers of migratory agricultural labourers who booked during each of the five years 1907 to 1911 *via* Dublin for Great Britain at stations on the railways referred to above were:—15,958 in 1907; 15,632 in 1908; 13,721 in 1909; 12,639 in 1910, and 10,855 in 1911. Later figures are not available for the reason stated above. Accordingly each of the three sets of returns indicate a considerable decline in the numbers of migratory

agricultural labourers who visited Great Britain in recent years. The actual numbers of labourers that migrated in each of the last five years are estimated at 15,000 in 1913; 16,000 in 1912; 15,500 in 1911; 18,500 in 1910, and 20,500 in 1909.

THE AREAS FROM WHICH THE MIGRATORY LABOURERS ARE DRAWN.

Of the 8,687 labourers who migrated in 1913, no less than 58 per cent. migrated from County Mayo, 21 per cent. from Donegal, 7 per cent. from Galway, and 6 per cent. from Roscommon, the remaining 8 per cent. migrating from all the other counties.

As far back as records go, County Mayo has been the principal source of migratory labourers. The largest numbers come from the Poor Law Unions of Swineford and Westport, amounting in 1913, according to the returns of the enumerators, to 2,451 and 845 respectively. The numbers from other Unions in Co. Mayo are also large:—from Castlebar 565, Claremorris 477, Ballina 368, and Belmullet 312. From none of the other counties of Connaught is the movement so widespread or so strongly marked, though considerable numbers are also drawn from Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo. From County Galway there were 582 migratory labourers, of whom 250 belonged to the Poor Law Union of Glennamaddy and 212 to the Poor Law Union of Tuam. From County Roscommon, out of a total number of 538 migratory labourers, 512 came from Castlereagh. From County Sligo, out of a total of 316 migratory labourers, 268 came from Tobercurry. The numbers from County Leitrim were small. Over 90 per cent. of the labourers of Connaught find their way to England; the remainder, consisting chiefly of Achill workers, going mainly to Scotland.

Ulster is the only other province from which there is any large movement of migratory agricultural labourers, and of these over 90 per cent. are from County Donegal. In 1913 the number of migratory labourers from Donegal was returned as 1,797. Of this number 1,027 came from the Union of Glenties, 436 from Dunfauagh, 121 from Inishowen, and 129 from Millford. Almost all go to work in Scotland, chiefly in the Lothians and in the eastern counties. The total numbers of migratory labourers who went to Great Britain in 1913 from Munster and Leinster were returned at only 136 and 16 respectively.

MIGRATORY LABOURERS AS LANDHOLDERS.

While, as has been pointed out, a local enumeration cannot under existing conditions furnish a complete record of the numbers migrating, it affords representative information as regards the status of the migratory labourers. Thus of the 8,687 migratory labourers in 1913, about whom information was obtained at their homes, 6,764 did not hold any land, 186 had holdings not exceeding five acres, while 1,737 had holdings of over 5 statute acres. Of the migratory labourers having holdings exceeding 5 acres in extent over 85 per cent. had holdings between 5 and not exceeding 20 acres in size. Among the migratory labourers in 1913 there were 674

having holdings above five and not exceeding 10 acres, 564 above 10 and not exceeding 15, and 243 having holdings above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres. The total number of migratory labourers who had holdings of above 20 acres amounted to 256, of whom 106 had holdings above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres, 65 had holdings above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres, 36 had holdings above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres, and 49 had holdings exceeding 40 acres, the land in these latter cases being chiefly rough grazing and mountain land. Out of the total of 6,764 landless migratory labourers locally enumerated 5,540 were sons or daughters of farmers, and worked on the farm when at home.

DISTRIBUTION, CONDITIONS OF WORK, AND EARNINGS OF IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The total number of Irish migratory labourers who went to Great Britain last year was 8,214. Of these, 6,159, or 75 per cent, went to England; the remainder—2,055, or 25 per cent.—went to Scotland.

Mayo alone supplied 76 per cent. of the labourers who went to England, the other counties in Connaught 22 per cent.; the remaining 2 per cent coming from the other three provinces. Over 80 per cent. of those who migrated to Scotland last season were from Donegal, 17 per cent. from Mayo, the remaining 3 per cent from all other counties.

ENGLAND.

The labourers that migrate to England practically all come from Connaught. Considerable numbers begin to cross *via* Dublin from the middle of March onwards, though the great exodus is in June; and they remain until November, and in some cases up to Christmas. These "Connaught" men follow a considerable itinerary during the summer and autumn. After haymaking in Lancashire and Yorkshire, they find further employment in these counties in turnip hoeing, &c., and then move to Lincolnshire and North Cambridgeshire for the corn harvest; and from thence to Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire for potato digging. In some cases, however, men remain on the same farms for the greater part of the year. Wages, as a rule, run from 18s. to 24s. per week. To a large extent, however, work is done by the piece, and under these conditions the men earn as much as 6s. a day during corn harvest and 4s. 6d. while engaged in potato lifting. Turnip thinning is usually taken at the rate of 8s. to 10s. per acre. The average working hours are ten or eleven daily, but during the harvest the number of hours worked may reach as much as 84 in the week.

SCOTLAND.

Two distinct groups of labourers migrate to Scotland—the "Donegal" man from County Donegal and the "Achill" workers from Achill, Belmullet, and other parts along the western coast of Connaught. The "Achill" workers, who are the only group that includes a considerable number of women, migrate in families or small groups, and are organised in squads which are engaged for the season. They are chiefly engaged in potato raising, and start work in Ayrshire about the middle of June, but later in the season they

scatter over the country. At potato digging they earn up to 6s. a day at harvest time, which usually lasts from four to five weeks; they are paid in Wigtownshire £4 10s. to £5 10s. for the period, with board; in some counties they get a daily wage of 4s. to 5s., and in others a weekly wage of from 20s. to 24s. is given. When turnip thinning is paid for as piece work the usual rate is 8s. per acre. The number of hours' labour expected in the week is about 60, but in some cases a large number of hours are worked overtime.

Reports from English and Scotch employers bear testimony to the trustworthiness, skill, and thriftiness of the "Connaught" men, the "Achill" workers, and the "Donegal" men.

II:—Agricultural Labour in Ireland.

THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

The annual migrations of Irish agricultural labourers would suggest to those unfamiliar with the conditions of Ireland that such migrations indicated a permanent glut in the agricultural labour market in Ireland, but such a state of affairs does not exist. On the contrary, there has been for many years a marked scarcity of agricultural labourers in Ireland, which is becoming more and more acute. The numbers have greatly decreased, as will be seen from the following table, the particulars in which have been extracted from the Reports of the Irish Census Commissioners. As these Reports state that a large proportion of persons returned as general labourers may be assumed to be agricultural, the number of general labourers returned at each Census period since and including that taken in 1871 are shown (excluding those of the chief town areas) in addition to the numbers actually returned as agricultural labourers:—

TABLE showing the Total Number of Agricultural Labourers (Male and Female) in Ireland, and also the Number of General Labourers (Male and Female) in Ireland (exclusive of those dwelling in the Cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick and Waterford), in each of the Census Years, 1871 to 1911.

Year.	Agricultural Labourers.			General Labourers.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	446,682	62,662	509,344	194,826	19,859	214,685
1881	300,091	36,036	336,127	104,647	9,396	114,043
1891	256,942	22,044	280,086	82,854	4,502	87,446
1901	217,632	14,219	231,871	76,870	2,165	79,035
1911	193,864	4,036	199,000	100,960	1,139	102,099

This shows that there has been a very serious decline in the supply of agricultural labour, but does not indicate a still further loss that has taken place—the loss of efficiency amongst Irish labourers. The best labour has left the country, and farmers complain as much of the lack of efficiency as of the difficulty of getting the labourers.

In June, 1912, the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics collected for the Department information regarding the numbers of persons actively engaged in agriculture in Ireland, and the following table gives the final result of these inquiries :—

TABLE showing the Numbers of Persons actively engaged in Farm Work in Ireland on 1st June, 1912.

	Members of Farmers' Families.	Other Permanent Labourers.	Persons temporarily employed.	Total.
MALES :				
Under 18 years ..	73,723	12,503	8,387	94,613
18 years and over ..	492,072	126,446	97,372	715,890
Total Males ..	565,795	138,949	105,759	810,503
FEMALES :				
Under 18 years ..	45,055	5,812	4,816	55,683
18 years and over ..	178,808	16,058	12,186	207,052
Total females ..	223,863	21,870	17,002	262,735
Total Persons ..	789,658	160,819	122,761	1,073,238

From this table it will be seen that out of 1,073,238 persons engaged in farm-work (1) 810,503 were males and 262,735 were females, (2) 789,658 were members of farmers' families, 160,819 were other permanent labourers, and the remainder, 122,761, were persons temporarily employed at farm-work on the 1st June.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN IRELAND.

Returns of the rates of wages paid to agricultural labourers in each district in Ireland in 1913 were kindly furnished by the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and by a number of representative farmers. A summary of the information so obtained is shown in Table VIII., p. 31. It will be observed that there is a considerable difference in the wages paid in different counties. As a rule in the counties adjoining the chief centres of population the wages of agricultural labourers are highest and demand for the available labour supply is keenest; farming being somewhat intensive, renders a comparatively high scale of remuneration possible, and a comparatively high standard of intelligence is required from the labourer. On the other hand, in some western counties, even where there is but a small demand for labour, a rate of wages is paid which is over the general average for the country. The periodic migration of labourers from these districts to work in England and Scotland furnishes an explanation. Home employers are forced from this cause to pay a rate of wages which will remove the inducement to go across channel for employment in the season; owing to the reduced numbers of labourers available, higher rates have also to be paid to temporary workers. Wages in counties where the nature of the farming is of a very fixed type and where there is little attraction for the agricultural

labourer to change his class of work, approximate very closely over the country as a whole.

The three divisions into which it has been usual to classify Irish agricultural labourers have been again adopted, viz. (1) those provided with board and lodging, (2) those provided with a free house and other perquisites, (3) those without a free house and who get no allowances of any kind. Men and boys boarded and lodged in farm houses are in most cases hired half-yearly—the usual term times being at May and November. In certain of the southern counties hiring is done for a year, the usual term time being at 25th March. Men who are provided with free cottages as a perquisite are engaged usually for the year, but sometimes for the half-year only. There is no fixed time for the engagement of farm hands, who are neither boarded by, nor have free house from, the employer; it is usual to stipulate for a week's notice to be given on either side. Full board and lodging is estimated to be equivalent to about 6s. a week, though in some cases it is placed at 7s. and even 8s. There is a considerable range in the value and number of the allowances given in addition to a weekly money wage to the second class of labourers mentioned above. This variation is largely accounted for by the character of the farming practised—whether grazing, tillage, or mixed. According to this the allowances may include all or any of the following:—Free house and garden, potato ground, milk, fuel, and grazing. The estimated value of these perquisites ranges from about 3s. to 4s. 6d. per week.

Taken all round, there are signs of a slight but steady advance in real wages. This no doubt is due to a rise in the cost and standard of living and to a fall in the numbers of labourers available for farm work in consequence of emigration to other countries, migration to towns and the employment of direct labour on roads. The increase in the cost of living and the increased prices which the farmer is getting for his produce, have been mainly instrumental in bringing about increased wages. The wages, however, are still very low.

Ploughmen obtain the highest wages, and are recognised as representing the more skilled form of agricultural labour. It is the essential of a ploughman to possess skill and resource, besides not a little to him is entrusted the duty of keeping the tillage work abreast of the season; in addition to this he has assigned to him the care and condition of the working horses as well as the economic management of the various implements of machinery. The cattleman, though perhaps not as well paid as the ploughman is paid more than the ordinary agricultural labourer, as he is called upon to undertake considerable responsibility; the skill and attention required to attend breeding stock of all kinds, and the experience necessary for successfully in-feeding cattle in winter repay the higher wage this class of farm worker commands. In most counties where in-feeding is not much practised the ploughman receives a decidedly higher wage; but in tillage countries, where, of course, there is considerable in-feeding, the wage of the cattleman is fully equal to that of the ploughman, and in some cases even exceeds it. General farm labourers are called upon to do less skilled and responsible work, and are paid at a lower rate. The wages of boys vary

considerably ; these now constitute a large proportion of the labourers who are lodged and boarded in farmers' houses.

The wages of temporary labourers have increased in recent years, and probably to a greater extent than those of permanent labourers. The usual daily wages current in 1913 were for men 2s. or 2s. 6d. at turnip thinning, potato digging, and at turnip and mangel pulling ; 2s. 6d. or 3s. at seeding ; 3s. or 3s. 6d. at the hay and corn harvest, flax pulling and threshing. For women the usual rates were 1s. 6d. or 2s. for seeding, turnip thinning, potato digging, turnip and mangel pulling ; 2s. or 2s. 6d. for hay and corn harvest and at threshing, and 2s. 6d. or 3s. at flax pulling.

Variation between summer and winter wages chiefly affects temporary or casual labourers. In some counties the rate paid per day is the same in both seasons ; in others the wage paid in winter is less than that paid in summer by from 1s. to 2s. per week. In dairying counties the employment of extra hands as milkers during the summer season is a necessity. These are mainly the wives and daughters of men employed on the farm. The usual wage paid varies from 3s. to 5s. per week for milking ten cows morning and evening ; in some cases payment in kind is made by a daily allowance of milk.

The working hours for agricultural labourers during the six months from April to November are usually from 7.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m., with an hour's allowance for dinner ; in winter the working period extends from light to darkness. Ploughmen and cattlemen ordinarily give the longest hours, having to come earlier and remain longer than the less skilled workers.

Payment by piece-work is not nearly so common as it was forty or fifty years ago. In some districts of the north it is now confined to flax pulling, though even this is not usually paid for in this manner. In many districts in the south and west turnip thinning and lifting are contracted for in this way, as the nature of both operations favours the system. Draining and fencing are also usually paid for by piece-work, but there is not so much of this done now in piece-work as formerly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS BUTLER,

*Superintendent of Statistics and
Intelligence Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

DUBLIN, 8th May, 1914.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1913.

TABLES.

PAGE

- I.—Showing for each County and Province the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females) as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the proportion of such Labourers to every 1,000 of the population (in 1911), for the years 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, respectively .. 12
- II.—Showing by Poor Law Unions the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females) in 1913; with the proportion of such Labourers to every 1,000 of the population according to the Census of 1911 .. 13
- III.—Showing for each County and Province the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (excluding Females) in 1913; the Total Number of Males Twenty Years of Age and upwards according to the Census of 1911, and the proportion of Male Migratory Agricultural Labourers to every 1,000 of the latter number .. 17
- IV.—Showing, by Provinces, the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females) in 1913, not Landholders; also the Number of Landholders, and the Size of their Holdings 18
- V.—Showing for the year 1913, by Counties and Provinces, the Number of Landless Labourers who are either Sons or Daughters of Farmers and working on their parents' farms when at home; together with the Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers .. 19
- VI.—Showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females), as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; the Area of their Holdings in Statute Acres; the place in which they sought or intended to seek Employment; and the Number who had not left their Homes at the time (month of June, 1913) the Enumerators collected the Returns 20
- VII.—Showing the Number of Temporary Emigrants who left certain Ports in each month of the year 1913, for employment in England or Scotland .. 30
- VIII.—Showing the Wages of Permanent Agricultural Labourers in Ireland in 1913. 31

TABLE 1.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION (in 1911) for the years 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.		Popula- tion in 1911.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of 1911.			
			No. in 1910.	No. in 1911.	No. in 1912.	No. in 1913.	In 1910.	In 1911.	In 1912.	In 1913.
LEINSTER										
Carlow	County	86,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin	"	477,196	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	0.0
Kildare	"	68,627	1	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	0.0
Kilkenny	"	74,962	13	-	1	-	0.2	-	0.0	-
King's	"	56,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford	"	43,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth	"	63,665	42	35	22	13	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Meath	"	65,091	2	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Queen's	"	54,629	-	2	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Westmeath	"	59,984	5	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Wexford	"	102,273	-	1	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Wicklow	"	80,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNSTER :										
Clare	County	104,232	4	3	7	4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cork	"	302,104	29	23	17	27	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kerry	"	159,691	103	135	209	303	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.7
Limerick	"	143,080	11	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Tipperary	"	152,433	19	7	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	-
Waterford	"	83,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ULSTER :										
Antrim	County	480,016	1	4	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-
Armagh	"	120,291	150	140	92	151	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.3
Cavan	"	91,173	29	-	11	3	0.3	-	0.1	0.0
Donegal	"	168,537	1,328	1,431	1,014	1,797	7.9	9.7	11.4	10.7
Down	"	305,095	1	2	11	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Fermanagh	"	61,836	1	9	13	3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Longferry	"	140,622	14	22	27	30	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Monaghan	"	71,455	11	7	-	2	0.2	0.1	-	0.0
Tyrone	"	142,865	46	3	29	3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
CONNUGHT :										
Galway	County	122,224	754	557	618	682	6.1	3.1	3.4	3.2
Leitrim	"	65,582	57	51	79	51	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.8
Mayo	"	192,177	8,221	5,233	6,442	5,060	32.4	27.2	28.3	26.2
Roscommon	"	93,966	804	647	426	538	8.0	6.9	4.5	5.7
Sligo	"	79,045	489	360	302	316	6.2	4.6	3.8	4.0
SUMMARY.										
Leinster	Province	1,162,044	63	38	23	16	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Munster	"	1,035,495	258	168	230	136	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Ulster	"	1,581,698	1,581	1,524	2,097	1,988	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Connought	"	810,984	8,325	6,848	6,857	6,547	13.8	11.2	11.2	10.7
TOTAL OF IRELAND		4,390,219	10,225	8,576	9,217	8,687	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.0

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1913, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION according to the Census of 1911.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1911.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Abbeyleix	Queen's	15,935	—	—
Antrim	Antrim	30,050	—	—
Ardee	Louth and Meath	13,781	—	—
Armagh	Armagh	44,109	65	1.5
Athlone	Roscommon and Westmeath	26,453	10	0.4
Athy	Kildare and Queen's	21,349	—	—
Bailieborough	Cavan	14,787	—	—
Ballina	Mayo	23,531	368	15.6
Ballinasloe	Galway and Roscommon	18,561	17	0.9
Ballinrobe	Mayo	19,928	37	1.9
Ballycastle	Antrim	12,193	—	—
Ballymahon	Longford and Westmeath	11,753	—	—
Ballymena	Antrim	48,415	—	—
Ballymoney	Antrim	27,155	—	—
Ballyshannon	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Leitrim.	20,163	3	0.1
Ballyvaghan	Clare	3,651	—	—
Balrothery	Dublin	19,232	—	—
Baltinglass	Carlow, Kildare, and Wicklow	15,107	—	—
Banbridge	Armagh and Down	40,131	3	0.1
Bandon	Cork	16,888	—	—
Bantry	Cork	12,733	1	0.1
Bawnboy	Cavan and Leitrim	17,183	2	0.1
Belfast	Antrim and Down	408,553	—	—
Belmullet	Mayo	14,346	312	21.7
Birr	King's and Tipperary	23,287	—	—
Borrisokane	Tipperary	7,853	—	—
Boyle	Roscommon and Sligo	28,406	51	1.8
Cahersiveen	Kerry	20,785	51	2.5
Callan	Kilkenny and Tipperary	13,067	—	—
Carlow	Carlow and Queen's	32,910	—	—
Carrikinacross	Monaghan	15,108	2	0.1
Carrikin-on-Shannon	Leitrim and Roscommon	17,541	17	1.0
Carrikin-on-Suir	Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford.	16,725	—	—
Cashel	Tipperary	19,501	—	—
Castlebar	Mayo	25,805	565	21.9
Castleblayney	Armagh and Monaghan	25,109	31	1.2
Castlecomer	Kilkenny	9,377	—	—
Castlederg	Tyrone	11,161	—	—
Castlereagh	Roscommon	31,554	512	16.2
Castletown	Cork	10,393	—	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1911.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Cavan	Cavan	34,573	-	-
Celbridge	Dublin and Kildare	14,163	-	-
Claremorris	Mayo	24,280	477	19.6
Clifden	Galway	17,325	7	0.4
Clogheen	Tipperary	14,737	-	-
Clogher	Tyrone	13,744	-	-
Clonakilty	Cork	17,628	-	-
Clones	Fermanagh and Monaghan	15,880	-	-
Clonsmel	Tipperary and Waterford	18,301	-	-
Coleraine	Londonderry	30,224	6	0.2
Cookstown	Tyrone	22,516	-	-
Cootehill	Cavan and Monaghan	20,324	-	-
Cork	Cork	134,458	-	-
Corrofin	Clare	4,483	-	-
Croom	Limerick	10,372	-	-
Delvin	Westmeath	7,864	-	-
Dingle	Kerry	17,804	-	-
Donegal	Donegal	19,616	1	0.1
Downpatrick	Down	39,196	-	-
Drogheda	Louth and Meath	24,979	-	-
Dromore, West	Sligo	12,103	-	-
Dublin, North	Dublin	179,502	-	-
Dublin, South	Dublin	226,634	-	-
Dundalk	Louth	33,929	13	0.4
Dunfanaghy	Donegal	15,471	436	28.2
Dungannon	Tyrone	30,250	2	0.1
Dungarvan	Waterford	14,236	-	-
Dunmanway	Cork	12,273	-	-
Dunshaughlin	Meath	8,085	-	-
Edenderry,	Kildare, King's, and Meath	14,499	1	0.1
Ennis	Clare	19,523	-	-
Enniscorthy	Wexford	31,304	-	-
Enniskillen	Cavan and Fermanagh	28,670	-	-
Ennistimon	Clare	16,882	-	-
Fermoy	Cork	22,833	-	-
Galway	Galway	35,083	2	0.1
Glennamaddy	Galway	15,263	250	16.4
Glenlies	Donegal	32,800	1,027	31.3
Gorey	Wexford	16,095	-	-
Gort	Galway	11,382	-	-
Granard	Cavan, Longford, and Westmeath	21,840	-	-

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Popula- tion in 1911	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
Inishowen ..	Donegal	27,576	121	4.4
Irvinestown ..	Fermanagh and Tyrone ..	15,086	1	0.1
Kanturk ..	Cork	22,299	11	0.5
Kells ..	Meath	13,271	—	—
Kenmare ..	Kerry	13,212	4	0.3
Kilkeel ..	Down	18,077	—	—
Kilkenny ..	Kilkenny	23,001	—	—
Killydysert ..	Clare	8,216	—	—
Killala ..	Mayo	7,856	5	0.6
Killarney ..	Kerry	35,986	40	1.1
Kilmaethomas ..	Waterford	6,830	—	—
Kilmallock ..	Cork and Limerick ..	24,796	—	—
Kilrush ..	Clare	26,647	—	—
Kinsale ..	Cork	15,661	—	—
Larne ..	Antrim	34,414	—	—
Letterkenny ..	Donegal	12,155	46	3.8
Lisavady ..	Londonderry	19,101	20	1.0
Limerick ..	Clare and Limerick ..	65,913	—	—
Lisburn ..	Antrim and Down ..	46,328	—	—
Lisamore ..	Waterford	12,000	—	—
Lisnaskea ..	Fermanagh	15,458	—	—
Listowel ..	Kerry and Limerick ..	34,237	8	0.2
Londonderry ..	Donegal and Londonderry ..	63,328	26	0.4
Longford ..	Longford	21,124	—	—
Loughrea ..	Galway	19,149	—	—
Lurgan ..	Antrim, Armagh, and Down ..	53,609	4	0.1
Macroom ..	Cork	21,418	—	—
Magherafelt ..	Londonderry	36,107	2	0.1
Mallow ..	Cork	21,216	—	—
Manorhamilton ..	Leitrim	20,616	34	1.6
Middleton ..	Cork	19,622	—	—
Millford ..	Donegal	19,303	129	6.7
Millstreet ..	Cork	10,180	10	1.0
Mitchelstown ..	Cork and Limerick ..	13,597	5	0.4
Mohill ..	Leitrim	18,384	4	0.2
Monaghan ..	Monaghan	26,726	—	—
Mountbellew ..	Galway	14,203	79	5.6
Mountmellick ..	King's and Queen's ..	27,886	—	—
Mullingar ..	Westmeath	26,758	—	—
Naas ..	Kildare and Wicklow ..	37,936	—	—
Navan ..	Meath	14,330	—	—
Nenagh ..	Tipperary	23,038	—	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1911.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Newcastle ..	Limerick ..	23,594	—	—
New Ross ..	Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford	28,682	—	—
Newry ..	Armagh and Down ..	49,394	48	1.0
Newtownards ..	Down ..	44,340	—	—
Oldcastle ..	Cavan and Meath ..	14,254	—	—
Omagh ..	Tyrone ..	36,440	—	—
Oughtierard ..	Galway ..	16,736	15	0.9
Portumna ..	Galway ..	8,681	—	—
Rathdown ..	Dublin and Wicklow ..	59,734	2	0.0
Rathdrum ..	Wicklow ..	26,912	—	—
Rathkeale ..	Limerick ..	13,863	—	—
Roscommon ..	Roscommon ..	14,072	—	—
Roscrea ..	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary.	16,861	—	—
Searriff ..	Clare ..	18,602	4	0.2
Shillelagh ..	Wicklow ..	8,618	—	—
Skibbereen ..	Cork ..	23,476	—	—
Skull ..	Cork ..	8,643	—	—
Sligo ..	Sligo ..	36,347	7	0.2
Strabane ..	Donegal and Tyrone ..	34,971	3	0.1
Stranorlar ..	Donegal ..	13,171	10	0.8
Strokostown ..	Roscommon ..	13,845	2	0.1
Swineford ..	Mayo ..	42,751	2,451	57.3
Thomastown ..	Kilkenny ..	12,594	—	—
Thurles ..	Tipperary ..	22,455	—	—
Tipperary ..	Limerick and Tipperary ..	31,266	—	—
Toberecurry ..	Sligo ..	18,002	268	14.9
Tralee ..	Kerry ..	41,683	2	0.0
Trim ..	Meath ..	13,241	—	—
Tuam ..	Galway ..	29,127	212	7.3
Tullamore ..	King's and Westmeath ..	21,922	—	—
Urdingford ..	Kilkenny and Tipperary ..	8,384	—	—
Waterford ..	Kilkenny and Waterford ..	47,662	—	—
Westport ..	Mayo ..	33,680	845	25.1
Wexford ..	Wexford ..	32,691	—	—
Youghal ..	Cork and Waterford ..	13,942	—	—
TOTAL ..		4,390,219	8,687	2.0

TABLE III.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (EXCLUDING FEMALES) in 1918, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics, the TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS according to the Census of 1911, and the PROPORTION of MALE MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (EXCLUDING FEMALES).	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.
LEINSTER :			
Carlow County ..	11,767	-	-
Dublin	135,342	2	0.0
Kildare	24,032	1	0.0
Kilkenny	24,218	-	-
King's	18,783	-	-
Longford	14,443	-	-
Louth	19,848	13	0.7
Meath	22,085	-	-
Queen's	18,582	-	-
Westmeath	20,603	-	-
Wexford	32,601	-	-
Wicklow	19,027	-	-
MUNSTER			
Claro County ..	32,972	4	0.1
Cork	119,075	17	0.1
Kerry	46,311	1	0.0
Limerick	43,873	56	1.6
Tipperary	49,451	-	-
Waterford	20,169	-	-
ULSTER .			
Antrim County ..	127,926	-	-
Armagh	34,458	145	4.2
Cavan	30,112	2	0.1
Donegal	50,496	1,658	32.8
Down	83,276	-	-
Fermanagh	19,884	3	0.2
Londonderry	40,065	30	0.7
Monaghan	22,819	2	0.1
Tyrone	44,970	3	0.1
CONNAUGHT :			
Galway County ..	55,332	579	10.5
Leitrim	19,775	50	2.5
Mayo	54,239	4,966	91.0
Roscommon	29,889	537	18.0
Sligo	24,476	316	12.9
SUMMARY :			
Leinster Province ..	351,331	16	0.0
Munster	317,851	87	0.3
Ulster	454,005	1,843	4.1
Connaught	183,711	6,448	35.1
TOTAL OF IRELAND ..	1,316,898	8,394	6.4

TABLE IV.—Showing, by PROVINCES, the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1913, not LANDHOLDERS; also the NUMBER OF LANDHOLDERS, and the SIZE of their HOLDINGS.

	PROVINCES.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	14	109	1,041	5,000	6,764
No. of Landholders:—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre	—	2	1	7	10
Holdings above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres ..	1	1	7	7	16
Holdings above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres ..	—	2	9	26	37
Holdings above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres ..	—	2	23	22	47
Holdings above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres ..	—	2	26	48	76
Total No. of those whose Holdings do not exceed 5 Acres	1	9	66	110	186
Holdings above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres ..	1	9	114	550	674
Holdings above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres ..	—	4	75	485	564
Holdings above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres ..	—	1	34	208	243
Holdings above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres ..	—	2	14	90	106
Holdings above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres ..	—	—	7	58	65
Holdings above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres ..	—	1	13	22	36
Holdings above 40 acres ..	—	1	24	24	49
Total No. of Landholders ..	2	27	347	1,547	1,923
GROSS TOTAL OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	16	136	1,988	6,547	8,687

TABLE V.—Showing for the year 1913, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of LANDLESS LABOURERS who are either SONS or DAUGHTERS of FARMERS and working on their parents' farms when at home; together with the TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Number of Landless Labourers who are either Sons or Daughters of Farmers, and working on their parents' farms when at home.			Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.
	Sons.	Daughters.	Total.	
LEINSTER :				
Carlow	-	-	-	-
Dublin	2	-	2	2
Kildare	-	-	-	1
Kilkenny	-	-	-	-
King's	-	-	-	-
Longford	-	-	-	-
Louth	4	-	4	13
Meath	-	-	-	-
Queen's	-	-	-	-
Westmeath	-	-	-	-
Wexford	-	-	-	-
Wicklow	-	-	-	-
Total	6	-	6	16
MUNSTER :				
Clare	2	-	2	4
Cork	10	9	19	27
Kerry	44	33	77	105
Limerick	-	-	-	-
Tipperary	-	-	-	-
Waterford	-	-	-	-
Total	56	42	98	136
ULSTER :				
Antrim	-	-	-	-
Armagh	89	4	93	151
Cavan	-	-	-	2
Donegal	1,192	135	1,327	1,797
Down	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh	-	-	-	3
Londonderry	4	-	4	39
Monaghan	-	-	-	2
Tyrone	-	-	-	3
Total	1,285	139	1,424	1,988
CONNAUGHT :				
Galway	484	3	487	582
Leitrim	18	1	19	51
Mayo	2,331	94	2,925	5,000
Roscommon	378	1	379	538
Sligo	202	-	202	310
Total	3,913	99	4,012	6,547
IRELAND	5,260	280	5,540	8,687

TABLE VI.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; the AREA of their HOLDINGS in and the NUMBER who had NOT LEFT their Homes at the time (month of

Province of

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
DUBLIN COUNTY.										
Bathdown	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KILDARE COUNTY.										
Edenderry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUTH COUNTY.										
Dundalk	11	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total	11	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Province of

CLARE COUNTY.										
Scarriff	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
CORK COUNTY, E.R.										
Kanturk	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millicroft	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Mitchelstown ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Statute Acres; the PLACE in which they sought or intended to seek EMPLOYMENT; June, 1913) the Enumerators collected the Returns.

Leinster.

LAND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migrant Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	DUBLIN COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Rathdown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	KILDARE COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Edenderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	13	12	1	-	1	LOUTH COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	13	12	1	-	1	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.

Munster.

-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	CLARE COUNTY.
-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	Scarriff.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
1	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	10	1	CORK COUNTY, E.R.
-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	8	1	Kanturk.
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	5	Millstreet.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mitchelstown.
1	-	-	-	26	3	-	-	23	7	Total.

TABLE VI.—

TABLE VI.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers not land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
CORK COUNTY, W.R.										
Bantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KERRY COUNTY.										
Cahersiveen ..	31	-	1	1	2	2	6	8	4	1
Kennmare ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney ..	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lisowal ..	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Trillick ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	84	1	1	1	2	2	7	8	4	1

Province of

ANTRIM COUNTY.										
Armagh	61	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Banbridge ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Castledown, part of	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	1
Lurgan, part of ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newry	19	-	2	2	3	3	10	13	6	-
Total	106	-	2	2	3	5	12	18	12	2
CAVAN COUNTY.										
Bawnboy, part of ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agri- cultural La- bourners	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, specified in foregoing columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex-ceed- ing 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex-ceed- ing 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex-ceed- ing 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	CORK COUNTY, W R. Bantry.
-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	Total.
1	-	-	-	51	2	-	49	11	KERRY COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	Cahersivreen.
-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	11	Kenmare.
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	Killarney.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Listowel.
1	-	-	-	105	2	-	103	22	Trillick.
									Total.

Ulster.

-	-	-	-	65	1	1	63	1	ARMAGH COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	Armagh.
1	-	-	-	31	-	5	26	2	Banbridge.
-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	Castleblayney, pt. of.
-	-	-	-	48	19	2	27	6	Lurgan.
1	-	-	-	151	29	10	121	9	Newry.
									Total.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	CAVAN COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Bawnboy, part of.
									Total.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural La- bourners not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND.								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
DONEGAL COUNTY.										
Donegal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunfahaghy ..	378	-	-	1	4	7	12	19	13	10
Glenties	830	-	5	5	14	10	34	65	39	19
Inishowen	108	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	2
Letterkenny ..	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Londonderry, part of	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millford	106	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	5	-
Strabane	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stranoe	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,499	1	5	6	19	21	52	96	62	32
FERRANAGH COUNTY										
Ballyshannon, part of	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.										
Coleraine	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Linnisady	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, part of	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magherafelt ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	27	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
MONAGHAN COUNTY.										
Carrikinacross ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their houses at the time of the inquiry. Included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceed- ing 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceed- ing 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceed- ing 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
DONEGAL COUNTY.									
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Donegal.
3	2	1	-	436	1	343	52	72	Dunfanaghy.
6	3	9	22	1,027	-	1,007	20	267	Glenties.
-	1	-	1	121	13	107	1	35	Inishowen.
-	-	1	1	46	4	23	19	6	Lettickenny.
-	-	-	-	24	-	1	23	-	Londonderry, part of.
3	1	2	-	120	4	122	3	9	Millford.
-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	20	Strabane.
-	-	-	-	10	-	3	7	3	Stranorlar.
12	7	13	24	1,797	22	1,650	125	412	Total.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.									
-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	1	Ballyshannon, part of.
-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	1	Total.
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.									
-	-	-	-	0	6	-	-	0	Coleraine.
1	-	-	-	20	15	5	-	-	Lisnady.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Londonderry, part of.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Magherafelt.
1	-	-	-	30	23	7	-	6	Total.
MORRIS COUNTY.									
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Carriemacross.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Total.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
TYRONE COUNTY.										
Dungannon ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irvinstown ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Province of

GALWAY COUNTY.										
Ballinsloe, part of	9	3	2	-	2	1	8	-	-	-
Clifden ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Galway ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glennamaddy ..	227	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	7	7
Mountbellew ..	72	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	3
Oughterard ..	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Tram ..	199	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-
Total ..	526	3	2	2	2	3	12	6	15	11
LIMERICK COUNTY.										
Currick-on-Shannon, part of	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Muskerhamilton ..	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mohill ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agricultural Labourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceed- ing 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceed- ing 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceed- ing 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	TYRONE COUNTY. Dungannon. Irrinstown. Total.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	

Connaught.

									COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	7	GALWAY COUNTY. Ballinasloe, part of. Clifden. Galway. Glennamaddy. Mountbellew. Oughterard. Tuam.
-	-	-	-	7	-	5	2	-	
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	
2	2	-	-	250	240	2	8	37	
-	-	-	-	79	68	1	10	11	
1	-	-	-	15	7	4	4	2	
4	3	-	-	212	212	-	-	60	
7	5	-	-	582	529	12	41	117	Total.
-	-	-	-	13	4	9	-	7	LEITHEN COUNTY. Carrick-on-Shannon, part of. Mancorhamilton. Mohill.
-	-	1	-	34	-	6	28	4	
-	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	
-	-	1	-	51	5	17	29	11	
									Total.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers and Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
MAYO COUNTY.										
Ballina	333	-	-	-	1	1	2	17	9	5
Ballinrobe ..	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Belmullet	231	-	1	2	2	8	13	32	11	7
Castlebar	429	-	1	1	2	2	6	83	35	8
Claremorris ..	372	-	-	2	1	3	6	25	41	18
KEELALA	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swinesford	1,614	-	-	-	6	11	17	280	315	131
Westport	747	-	1	18	8	12	39	37	5	6
Total	3,755	-	3	23	20	37	83	474	419	175
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.										
Athlone, part of ..	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boyle, part of ..	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1
Carrik-on-Shannon, part of ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Castlereaugh ..	412	2	2	-	-	4	8	35	29	10
Strokestown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	430	2	2	1	-	4	9	38	30	13
SLIGO COUNTY.										
Boyle, part of ..	35	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Sligo	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tobacurry	202	1	-	-	-	3	4	31	20	3
Total	243	2	-	-	-	4	6	32	20	6
PROVINCES.										
PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER	14	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
MUNSTER	109	2	1	2	2	9	9	4	-	1
ULSTER	1,641	1	7	9	23	26	66	114	75	34
CONNAUGHT ..	5,000	7	7	26	22	48	110	560	485	208
TOTAL OF IRELAND	6,764	10	16	37	47	76	186	674	564	243

TABLE VI.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; the AREA of their HOLDINGS in and the NUMBER who had NOT LEFT their Homes at the time (month of

Province of

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural La- bours not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Above 1 and not ex-ceed- ing 2 acres.			Above 2 and not ex-ceed- ing 3 acres.			Above 3 and not ex-ceed- ing 4 acres.		
		Not ex-ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex-ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex-ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex-ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex-ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex-ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex-ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex-ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex-ceed- ing 20 acres.
DUBLIN COUNTY.										
Bathdown	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KILDARE COUNTY.										
Edenderry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUTH COUNTY.										
Dundalk	11	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total ..	11	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Province of

CLARE COUNTY.										
Scarriff	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total ..	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
CORK COUNTY, E.R.										
Kanturk	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millstreet	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Mitchelstown ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	23	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-

TABLE VII.—Showing the NUMBER of TEMPORARY EMIGRANTS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS in each month of the year 1913, for EMPLOYMENT in ENGLAND or SCOTLAND.

PORTS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Belfast ..	5	2	4	-	3	-	3	7	-	3	-	-	28
Belfast ..	145	226	180	100	100	142	143	135	140	157	140	126	1,919
Cork ..	51	57	71	81	68	72	80	68	64	70	33	25	739
Drogheda ..	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
Dundalk ..	5	12	11	17	21	36	15	16	15	10	11	6	181
Greenore ..	14	23	29	86	207	1,867	80	32	10	12	24	7	2,469
Larne ..	17	16	17	18	20	23	45	152	160	18	10	6	505
Londonderry	214	220	246	220	334	1,483	343	77	155	199	200	97	3,835
Newry ..	9	4	8	11	-	14	6	10	6	10	9	8	101
Portrush ..	7	7	11	12	19	10	12	3	9	2	14	-	106
Rosslare ..	40	49	68	47	56	40	72	50	50	53	32	23	602
Sligo ..	25	26	23	25	73	193	13	57	37	28	13	2	540
Waterford ..	60	44	53	84	51	64	105	118	110	157	70	88	1,016
Westport ..	6	-	-	10	34	384	0	0	24	6	-	4	931
Wexford ..	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTAL ..	682	769	720	839	1,000	4,840	653	734	790	742	670	401	12,973 [†]

* Comprising 11,216 males and 1,657 females.

† Of this total approximately 5,000 are estimated to be Migrant Labourers employed in agricultural and harvest work in Great Britain (see page 5).

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING the WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND in 1913.

Average Rates of Money Wages per Week.

Leinster.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. CARLOW.							
Ploughmen	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Majority of farm labourers in county live in District Council cottages. No definite dates of employment exist. Little difference between the summer and winter wages.
Cattlemen	5 9	8 6	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	3 0	4 3	7 0	9 6	0 6	12 0	
Boys	4 6	3 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	
CO. DUBLIN.							
Ploughmen	6 3	8 6	11 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	Two labourers are employed with full board and lodging. Cattlemen sometimes paid higher wage than ploughmen. 22 given in the summer as harvest money. No fixed periods of hiring.
Cattlemen	6 3	7 9	11 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 9	7 2	11 0	13 6	12 0	16 0	
Boys	2 0	4 3	—	—	9 0	11 0	
CO. KILDARE.							
Ploughmen	6 6	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	Estimated value of board and lodging to be 2s. weekly. 21s. as harvest money paid in autumn. Summer and winter wages same, except for casual labour. Majority of the labourers live in District Council cottages.
Cattlemen	0 0	7 9	10 0	12 6	11 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	6 3	10 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	
Boys	3 0	3 6	—	—	7 0	9 0	
CO. KILKENNY.							
Ploughmen	5 9	7 3	9 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	Wages slightly lower in winter for permanent men. Labour becoming scarcer, and wages rising slightly. Allowance of from 21 lbs. to 23 lbs. as a harvest gratuity.
Cattlemen	5 6	6 3	8 0	0 6	10 0	12 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 3	8 0	0 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	3 0	—	—	6 0	7 0	
KING'S CO.							
Ploughmen	5 0	6 3	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Labourers free-housed, usually engaged twice yearly, in March and November. Wages advancing through increased cost of food and scarcity of labour.
Cattlemen	5 6	6 3	8 6	11 0	10 6	11 6	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	5 9	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	
Boys	2 0	3 3	—	—	8 0	8 6	
CO. LONGFORD.							
Ploughmen	6 3	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	Very few labourers live in free houses. Majority occupy District Council cottages. Considerable labour done by smaller farmers and their families. Casual labour gets piecework rates, free house, and some land.
Cattlemen	—	—	—	—	10 0	12 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	5 9	7 6	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	3 9	—	—	7 0	8 0	
CO. LOUTH.							
Ploughmen	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	Majority of labourers live in District Council cottages. Engagements (by week) usually made about 1st May. Harvest wages have not risen much owing to increased use of binders.
Cattlemen	6 3	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 9	7 3	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys	3 0	4 6	—	—	6 0	9 0	
CO. MEATH.							
Ploughmen	6 3	7 3	0 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Permanent labourers engaged from 1st May to 1st May; labourers boarded in engaged in May and October. The only increase in the summer wages is for casual labourers. Wages for competent men tend to rise.
Cattlemen	5 6	7 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 6	13 0	
Boys	3 0	4 3	—	—	7 6	9 6	

TABLE VIII.—WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND in 1913—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
QUEEN'S CO.							
Ploughmen	5 0	7 0	6 6	12 0	12 0	13 0	Free board and lodging generally given. About 2s. less per week paid in the winter than in summer. No advance in wages. A scarcity of labour in some districts.
Cattlemen	5 0	6 3	6 6	10 0	11 0	13 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 0	5 6	8 6	10 6	11 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	4 0	-	-	7 0	8 6	
CO. WESTMID.							
Ploughmen	5 0	5 9	0 0	12 6	11 0	14 0	Engagements generally taken as per week, but in practice as for the whole year. Casual labourers receive from 2s. to 3s. per week more in summer than in winter. Election of District Council cottages making labour more plentiful.
Cattlemen	4 6	5 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	4 3	5 6	7 6	8 6	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	3 0	-	-	5 0	8 0	
CO. WEXFORD.							
Ploughmen	5 0	5 0	0 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	Majority of labourers occupy District Council cottages, £1 to £2 harvest money is fairly common. In some cases farmers pay whole of weekly insurance.
Cattlemen	4 9	5 6	5 0	9 0	10 0	11 6	
General Farm Labourers	4 9	5 6	7 6	9 0	9 6	10 0	
Boys	3 0	3 0	-	-	6 0	7 0	
CO. WICKLOW.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 0	9 0	10 6	10 0	13 0	Labourers employed for the whole year. No fixed dates of employment, increasing difficulty in engaging permanent labourers. Considerable interchange of labour between farmers during the busy season.
Cattlemen	5 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 0	5 9	7 0	9 0	0 0	11 0	
Boys	3 0	4 3	-	-	6 0	8 0	

Munster.

CO. CLARE.							
Ploughmen	0 3	7 9	10 6	11 6	12 0	14 0	Majority of labourers occupy District Council cottages. Engagements generally made at 1st Nov. or 1st Jan. A good many men boarded-in and fed; their keep is estimated at 6s. to 8s. per week.
Cattlemen	5 9	7 3	8 6	10 6	12 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 0	0 9	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 9	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. CORK, E.R.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	Wages for permanent labourers do not vary. Casual labourers from 1s. to 2s. less in winter than summer. Insurance charges monthly borne by farmers.
Cattlemen	6 9	7 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 9	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	
Boys	4 3	5 0	—	—	5 0	9 0	
CO. CORK, W.R.							
Ploughmen	6 6	7 3	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 0	Little change in summer and winter wages. - Casual and female labour not much employed.
Cattlemen	5 0	7 0	8 6	10 0	11 0	12 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 0	7 0	7 6	9 0	0 6	11 0	
Boys	3 9	5 0	—	—	8 0	8 0	

TABLE VIII.—WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND in 1913—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. KERRY.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 6	9 0	12 0	11 6	14 6	Majority of labourers get free board and lodging. From 2s. to 2s. less per week paid for casual labour during the winter months. General advance in wages over the county.
Cattlemen	6 3	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
General Farm Labourers	7 0	8 6	8 6	11 0	10 0	13 0	
Boys	5 6	6 3	—	—	8 0	9 0	
CO. LIMERICK.							
Ploughmen	7 9	9 3	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Very wide range of variation between winter and summer wages for casual labour. General term of engagement is from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. Wages as a rule show an upward tendency.
Cattlemen	6 3	7 9	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 8	7 9	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	
Boys	5 6	7 0	—	—	7 0	9 0	
CO. TIPPERARY, N.E.							
Ploughmen	6 3	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	1s. or 2s. less per week paid to casual labourers in the winter than in summer. Wages are slightly higher owing to Insurance Act changes.
Cattlemen	5 6	6 3	7 6	9 0	11 0	12 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 6	6 3	8 0	9 0	10 6	12 6	
Boys	4 3	5 6	—	—	7 6	9 0	
CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.							
Ploughmen	7 3	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	There are not many casual labourers employed except during harvest. Labourers given a free house or boarded-in are usually engaged at 1st Jan. There has not been any advance in rates of wages.
Cattlemen	6 6	8 0	8 6	11 6	11 0	13 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 6	7 9	8 0	10 0	10 6	12 6	
Boys	5 0	5 0	—	—	7 6	8 6	
CO. WATERFORD.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	Very few labourers occupy free houses owned by their employers. In most cases engagement made at 25th March. Milking is sometimes done by ordinary farm hands, who get 2s. 6d. per week extra.
Cattlemen	5 6	6 3	8 0	9 0	10 6	12 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 0	7 9	7 6	8 6	10 0	11 0	
Boys	3 0	4 0	—	—	6 0	8 6	
Ulster.							
CO. ANTRIM.							
Ploughmen	8 0	11 6	10 0	19 0	14 0	22 6	Summer and winter wages usually the same. Wages have risen generally. Highest wages are paid in the Belfast District.
Cattlemen	7 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 3	10 0	9 0	17 0	13 0	22 0	
Boys	5 6	8 0	—	—	7 0	14 0	
CO. ARMAGH.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 3	9 3	12 6	11 0	15 0	Summer and winter wages about the same. Wages in most districts tend higher.
Cattlemen	6 3	9 3	8 6	12 0	10 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 3	8 0	6 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	
Boys	4 3	6 3	—	—	7 0	9 0	

TABLE VIII.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND in 1913—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
CO. CAVAN.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 3	8 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	Labour mostly done by small farmers and their sons. Wages are lower in winter, especially amongst those labourers receiving board and lodgings. Wages have risen generally.
Cattlemen	6 3	8 6	8 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 3	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	6 2	—	—	0 0	9 6	
CO. DUBLIN.							
Ploughmen	6 8	9 3	8 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	In tillage districts wages same summer and winter. Elsewhere labour done by small farmers and their families. In some parts there is an increase in wages, more especially at harvest time.
Cattlemen	5 6	7 9	7 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 6	7 9	7 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	
Boys	3 0	6 2	—	—	6 0	10 0	
CO. DOWN.							
Ploughmen	7 9	11 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	Summer and winter wages the same. In some parts wages are rising. Highest wages paid around Belfast.
Cattlemen	7 9	10 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	
General Farm Labourers	7 0	9 3	10 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	
Boys	4 9	7 0	—	—	8 0	11 0	
CO. FERRISBURGH.							
Ploughmen	8 0	10 6	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	In some parts winter wages are less than summer wages, especially among those receiving board and lodgings. Wages tend upwards.
Cattlemen	7 9	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	7 0	9 3	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys	4 6	7 9	—	—	7 0	10 0	
CO. LONDONDERRY.							
Ploughmen	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 6	16 0	Summer and winter wages generally the same for permanent hands. Wages are rising.
Cattlemen	6 8	9 8	8 0	11 6	10 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 8	9 0	8 0	10 6	9 0	14 0	
Boys	3 9	7 0	—	—	6 6	11 0	
CO. MONAGHAN.							
Ploughmen	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 6	10 0	16 0	In some districts wages vary in the winter and summer months. Wages in most districts tend upwards.
Cattlemen	7 0	9 8	8 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 6	9 3	8 0	11 0	9 0	14 0	
Boys	3 9	7 0	—	—	6 0	10 0	
CO. TYRONE.							
Ploughmen	7 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	Summer and winter wages the same for permanent hands. An increase in wages in some districts.
Cattlemen	6 3	9 3	7 0	12 0	10 0	13 8	
General Farm Labourers	6 9	9 6	7 6	11 0	10 0	13 0	
Boys	5 9	6 3	—	—	7 0	10 0	

TABLE VIII.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN IRELAND in 1913—*continued*.

Connaught.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging.		Having free houses, &c.		Without free houses, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. GALWAY.							
Ploughmen	5 6	9 3	8 6	14 0	12 0	18 0	Summer and winter wages much the same for permanent hands. Wages in many districts are on the increase.
Cattlemen	4 6	7 9	8 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers	4 6	7 9	7 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	
Boys	3 0	6 3	-	-	6 0	11 0	
CO. LIMERICK.							
Ploughmen	5 9	9 3	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	Wages generally 2s. to 3s. per week less in winter than summer. In many districts the work is done by small farmers and their families. There is a tendency for the rates of wages to go up.
Cattlemen	6 6	7 9	10 0	12 9	10 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers	4 6	7 9	8 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	
Boys	3 0	6 3	-	-	5 0	10 0	
CO. MAYO.							
Ploughmen	6 3	9 3	10 0	12 6	12 0	16 0	In some parts winter wages 1s. less per week than summer. Wages in general are on the increase, owing to a scarcity caused by migration to England.
Cattlemen	5 6	7 9	9 0	12 6	10 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers	4 6	7 9	7 0	11 0	8 6	13 0	
Boys	3 6	6 6	-	-	6 0	10 0	
CO. ROSCOMMON.							
Ploughmen	5 6	7 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 6	Winter wages about 2s. less per week than summer; very little change in rate of wages compared with last year, unless in a few districts where there is a scarcity of farm labourers owing to direct labour on public works.
Cattlemen	5 6	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	
General Farm Labourers	4 6	7 0	8 6	10 6	9 0	12 6	
Boys	5 0	5 6	-	-	6 0	10 0	
CO. SLEIGO.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 3	7 6	13 0	12 0	16 0	Summer and winter wages about the same. The tendency of wages is upwards.
Cattlemen	6 6	7 9	7 6	12 0	10 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 6	7 3	7 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	
Boys	3 9	5 6	-	-	6 0	11 0	

DUBLIN CASTLE,

14th. May, 1914.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th. instapt, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to the Irish Migratory Agricultural Labourers and also to the Wages of Agricultural Labourers in Ireland in 1913.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, DUBLIN.